



THE
INVENTORS
HAND BOOK
ON
PATENTS

PUBLISHED - BY

FRED G. DIETERICH
& CO.

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

DRAFTSMEN

MECHANICAL EXPERTS

DESIGNERS

WASHINGTON D.C.

Hints to Correspondents.

1. Whenever you write, please give your address and enclose stamp for reply. Always write your name plainly, and be sure to give your first name in full. Always address your letters in the firm name, and not to any individual. All correspondence is carried on in the name of FRED G. DIETERICH & Co.

2. Whenever you have a grievance, that is, when you think we have not treated you fairly, do not hesitate to write and explain it.

3. Remember that all business is strictly confidential, and that we cannot tell one client about another client's business without written authority from the latter.

4. As soon as the case is filed in the Patent Office, the applicant is protected against the grant, without his knowledge, of a patent for the same thing to another person.

5. OUR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION is limited to searching through the records of U. S. patents, and does not include an examination of foreign patents, nor pending applications, the latter being secret and not open to public inspection.

6. Citizens, foreigners, women, minors, and the administrators of estates of deceased inventors, may obtain patents. There is no distinction in charges as to the nativity or person.

7. It is not necessary to work a United States Patent, within any specified period in order to maintain its validity. The patent is granted for SEVENTEEN YEARS, and remains valid for that period, whether it is worked or allowed to sleep. The seventeen years' term of a patent cannot be extended, except by special act of Congress.

8. Remember to always put your name and address on your model. We very frequently receive models which we are unable to identify, because of this negligence.

9. Postage and expressage must be prepaid, unless the inventor is unable to get the exact rate from his express agent, and in such case he should always send us a remittance to cover any possible charge.

10. Inventors should never destroy models and sketches made during the development of their inventions. They become of prime importance in case interference controversies should arise. Fix the date on them. It is always well to have evidence to establish the date of conception of invention.

11. When you first send a model or drawing of your invention, please explain fully, not only what you claim as your improvement, but also the construction, operation, and use of the invention so that your business will not be delayed by correspondence seeking further information.

12. POSITIVELY NO NEW MATTER can be introduced into an application after it is once regularly filed. The Patent Office will not permit amendments of this character to be incorporated at any stage of the proceedings.

OPINION AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE OF CHARGE.

WE shall be pleased at any time and in reference to any class of inventions to give our HONEST AND CANDID OPINION as to the patentability thereof, after a sketch, model or drawing, together with a description has been submitted to us. This opinion is based upon a continuous practical experience extending over a period of TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS. FOR THIS OPINION WE MAKE NO CHARGE.

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

To save possible delay and an unnecessary expenditure of money, we advise the inventor to have us make a SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE PATENT OFFICE RECORDS.

This consists of a special search made by us at the Patent Office among the classes to which the new invention may belong, to ascertain whether other Patents have been issued which might prevent the grant of a Patent for the new idea or invention.

On the result of our Examination we report, stating what Patents (if any) have been found that most closely resembles the new invention. If any, we will mail copies thereof, together with our opinion as to the probable patentability of the new idea or invention.

The cost for this search is \$5, which includes the cost of the copies cited. If our report is unfavorable the inventor is SAVED FURTHER EXPENSE.

We seek to be conservative and most careful in making such search. It is however, impossible to guarantee infallibility in making search. This examination does not extend to Foreign Patents or to pending applications, which are not open to inspection. Our searches are made by experts in the different special classes.

For examination send sketch, description, and \$5.

NOTICE—If our report is favorable and the inventor makes application for a Patent through us the \$5 paid for Examination is applied on account of our Fees for securing the Patent.



FRED G. DIETERICH

Solicitor of Patents.

MECHANICAL
EXPERT.

Associate Member
American Institute Electrical
Engineers.

Member
Patent Law Association
Washington, D. C.

27 Years' Actual Experience

COMPETENT ATTORNEYS.

The Commissioner of Patents says on this subject:

"As the value of a Patent depends upon the careful preparation of the Specifications, Drawings and Claims, the assistance of COMPETENT COUNSEL will be of advantage to the applicant, but the VALUE of their services will be proportioned to their SKILL and HONESTY * * * too much care cannot be taken in the selection of COMPETENT COUNSEL."

The undersigned senior member of the firm of F. G. D. & Co. respectfully submits the following to inventors, manufacturers, and others interested in Patents.

Our firm is registered in the United States Patent Office, Register No. 20.

Our Mr. Fred G. Dieterich began his business career with the Norris Peters Co. of this city in 1873, the Government lithographers who print all drawings of the United States Patents.

In 1875 he entered the Patent profession as an EXPERT DRAFTSMAN, and from 1875 to 1895 he personally supervised the preparation of nearly **twenty-five thousand** drawings for Patent applications, and repro-

Electrical Engineer.

Formerly
Assistant Examiner
United States Patent Office.

EXPERT DRAFTSMAN
AND
DESIGNER
OF
ELECTRICAL WORK.

Associate Member American
Institute of Electrical
Engineers.



A. E. DIETERICH

COMPETENT ATTORNEYS.

duced more than **eighteen thousand** drawings for the United States Patent Office, the originals of which were destroyed by the great fire of 1877.

In 1884 he was especially engaged by the late Commissioner of Patents, the Hon. Benj. Butterworth, as an EXPERT DRAFTSMAN on the United States Government exhibit for the New Orleans exposition held in 1885.

He is an active member of the Patent Law Association of Washington, D. C., having as its members only those recognized by the United States Patent Office as of the HIGHEST PROFESSIONAL STANDING. He and his son, A. E. Dieterich, are associate members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, an association including in its membership the most successful scientific and electrical engineers, inventors and discoverers in the United States and Europe.

Appreciating the fact that we can only hope to hold our present and future clients by giving first-class service, we keep none as assistants except those who are absolutely competent, trustworthy and expert in the particular branch of the business for which they may be employed.

Your obedient servant,

FRED G. DIETERICH.

TOTAL COST OF MAKING APPLICATION for a Patent

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST FEE \$5, upon receipt of which, with sketches, drawing or a model of your invention, and a description thereof, we will make AN EXHAUSTIVE EXAMINATION of the Patent Office Records, to see if your invention is **patentable**; if not, we will send you copies of such patents as show your idea. You will then be saved further expense.

Read Carefully—Do not be misled by Patent Attorneys who advertise that they will search the **PATENT OFFICE RECORDS FREE OF CHARGE**, and after corresponding with them you discover you have on hand a lot of **CHEAP UNINTELLIGIBLE LITERATURE**. So **misleading**, that it is almost incomprehensible to the average mind.

ANY FIRM of Patent Attorneys who from the very outset stoops to such unscrupulous actions and starts you in a deceptive manner, are not likely to give you good results in the prosecution of your case.

If on examination, we find your invention patentable, we will at once prepare the **OFFICIAL SPECIFICATIONS AND CLAIMS** of your invention and send them to you for your examination and approval. If they are satisfactory and fully disclose your invention, they are to be returned to us, with the

SECOND PAYMENT \$20 (Attorneys Fee).

We then complete the case, and send you a copy of the Official Drawings. If the drawings are satisfactory, the

THIRD PAYMENT, \$20 (which includes the first Government Fee of \$15 and \$5 for the Official Drawings, if the case is of a simple nature) is due and payable. On receipt of the same together with your approval of the Drawings, we will at once file the case in the Patent Office and expedite matters all we can. The **OFFICIAL RECEIPT** of filing of the case will be sent you.

After the Patent has been allowed a **second Government Fee of \$20** is payable within **six months** after date of allowance.

Cost of Patent for Ordinary Invention is \$65.

This makes the total charges for securing a patent for an ordinary invention **\$65**. For **DIFFICULT AND COMPLICATED** cases, requiring two or more sheets of drawings, our attorney charges are sometimes more. This is not often the case, but when such a case presents itself to us, we advise you before proceeding in the matter.

We ask you to compare our prices with any first-class firm that does first-class work. Those who pretend to furnish patents at lower rates, you should consider that their services will only be **COMMENSURATE** with the character of work furnished. Inferior specifications, poor illustrations and badly drawn claims, will make your patent **WORSE THAN WORTHLESS**.

WE ONLY EMPLOY THE MOST EXPERT IN ALL BRANCHES.

Remember, we send the **Official Specifications** for your examination and signature before you are called on to pay the first Government and the Drawing Fee. We do this that you may have the opportunity of seeing just how we have described and claimed your invention before paying one cent for Advance Government or Attorneys' Fees. If we did not have confidence in our work we could not afford to do this. Thus we change about the established system. Instead of the inventor paying his fee in advance, as he is called upon to do by all other attorneys, we submit our work in advance to him and make no charge if the same is not satisfactory.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

To those inventors who desire to have their cases filed without the delay caused by waiting for our report, we suggest that they remit both the first fee of \$5 and the second fee of \$20, **total \$25**. Should we find the invention submitted to us patentable, we will at once complete both the Official Specifications and the Official Drawings and send them for execution and approval.

In making the special examination should we find your invention **NOT PATENTABLE**, we will so advise you and return \$20 of the \$25 sent.

HOW TO INVENT.

TO the popular mind the inventor, like the poet, is born—not made. It is erroneously assumed that the faculty of original creation is a rare one possessed by few, and not to be attained by others, however earnestly they may strive for it.

On the contrary, the faculty is one common, more or less, to the majority of men.

The way to invent is to keep thinking, and to thought add practical experiments. Examine things about you, and study to improve them. When you see a new invention for which perfection is claimed, just make up your mind that it can be improved. Have your eyes in all directions; let no observed phenomena go uninvestigated. No machine, no process, no tool coming under the observation of the inventor should be allowed to pass without raising such questions as:

Can this device be made to yield better results than it does now?

Can it be made to do its work quicker and cheaper than it does now?

Can its construction be simplified or cheapened?

Can power be economized?

Can something else simpler and cheaper be devised for the same purpose.

A real inventor never tires and he not only scrutinizes the inventions of others, but treats his own in like manner. He should make it an object to improve wherever an opportunity presents itself. It is the improvers who reap the most benefit in this day. Try and post yourself in regard to the particular class of devices in which improvements are most demanded.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remit by Bank Draft, Money Order, Registered Letter or Express Order, payable to

FRED G. DIETERICH & CO.,
Washington, D.C.

DO NOT THROW AWAY

YOUR INVENTION.

IF you have made an invention, which you desire to Patent, but lack the necessary funds to proceed, do not be so foolish as to give or throw away your discovery. If you are hard up for money you can by PATIENCE and PERSISTENCE readily obtain the use of the SMALL SUM required, by explaining the merits of the invention to intelligent reliable persons in your neighborhood.

Do not give up, be persistent. No one will help you unless you ask. KEEP ON ASKING until you find your man. A TOWN OR COUNTY RIGHT or a Single Shop License will usually be satisfactory recompense to the party who advances the necessary funds. WE SEND you the BEAUTIFUL CORRECT and EXHAUSTIVE OFFICIAL SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS, through which you will have no difficulty in getting him to assist you to further develop your invention.

FORM OF CONVEYANCE.

The following Conveyance will generally be sufficient:

Whereas, I.....of.....in the County of.....and State of.....have invented a new and useful improvement in.....for which I am about to apply for Letters Patent and whereas,.....of.....in the County of.....and State of.....hath advanced me the sum of.....Dollars, towards the expense of said Patent.

Now this indenture witnesseth, that for and in consideration of said payment to me made, I do hereby grant and convey to the said.....his heirs or assigns, a license to make use and sell the Invention, within the limits of.....for

(Insert County or State.)

and during the full end of term for which said Letters Patent are or may be granted. Witness my hand and seal this.....day of.....A. D., 190 .

In presence of

.....
Inventor.

WE HELP OUR CLIENTS TO DISPOSE OF THEIR PATENTS.

YOU may ask: Do you help your clients dispose of their Patents? We will answer: YES, in every legitimate way possible, and WITHOUT COST.

Any invention which possesses points of advantage in economy, in manufacture, ease of operation and efficiency over similar previous inventions, can be readily sold if presented to those who handle and manufacture the particular class or kind of articles to which the invention may belong.

WE FURNISH NAMES OF MANUFACTURERS.

There are nearly 500,000 manufacturers of all kinds in the United States and Canada. We have a list of all. To all of our clients, upon request, as soon as they file their cases THROUGH US, we send a large list of names of manufacturers who are likely to buy or manufacture their invention, and thereby put the client in a position to negotiate at once after the case is on file in the Patent Office, for the manufacture or sale of the invention, without waiting until Patent is granted.

For all of our clients we furnish at actual cost of printing and engraving, neat descriptive letter heads or illustrated circulars, showing up and describing the invention in the very best manner.

WE DRAW UP LEGAL TRANSFERS.

For our clients, when necessary, we draw up all proper legal transfers or sale of their Patent when procured through us, for which we make absolutely no charges except such as are required for preparing assignments for record in the Patent Office.

PATENT SELLING

WE DO NOT BUY OR SELL PATENTS, but confine ourselves strictly to looking after the interest of our clients before the Patent Office. We can do better work by giving our time exclusively to the procuring of good valid Patents, than if we had side speculation in selling, buying or advertising Patents.

We deem it proper to give the inventors **IMPORTANT WARNING**, in reference to the so-called Patent Selling Agencies, Brokers, etc.

With each appearance of the Patent Office Gazette patentees are beset with innumerable offers, solicitations, requests, etc., some pretending to want to purchase their patents, where others offer to buy or take an interest in them, if the inventor will procure Foreign Patents.

Among other schemes resorted to by these sharks is to invite inventors to join a fictitious association, under the pretext that by paying the membership fee the patented invention will be widely published in a publication (which does not exist), and that they will be thereby rewarded by a sale of their inventions.

Others offer to give prizes, medals, honorable mention, etc., while others again give a list giving the probable value of a Patent for each county, town or state, which list it should be stated is always the same for all kinds of patents.

Have nothing to do with any of these schemes. None of these people can do the least good, and you will throw away every cent you send them.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

THE reputation for ingenuity which Americans enjoy abroad is such that good American inventions are in constant demand, and if properly handled they may be quickly sold at a good profit. WE SUGGEST THAT AMERICAN INVENTORS AVAIL THEMSELVES OF EVERY POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE IN THIS DIRECTION.

Thousands of American inventions which have proven financial successes in this country are being extensively copied abroad by foreign manufacturers. If the American inventor had invested a few dollars to patent his invention in foreign countries he could have easily sold his foreign patents to such manufacturers. As it is, these firms can make and sell the invention without payment to the American inventor, and, owing to cheap foreign labor, they are able to make the device at such a low figure that the American inventor cannot compete with them in the foreign markets. The result is that the American inventor is shut out of the foreign markets, and must confine the sale of his invention to the United States, thereby losing the profits he would have realized through the sale of his foreign patents had he secured them.

If the American inventor is unable to bear the expense of taking out foreign patents, he should **procure a partner for the foreign countries** who will pay the costs and share in the profits. Arrangements of this kind generally prove highly profitable to all concerned. Agreements with different partners for the different countries frequently prove advantageous.

The foreign Patent law enables several persons to join in signing the application, although none of them may be the inventor. This is appreciated where several owners of equal parts of an invention desire that their names shall appear in the Patent. Under its provisions AN INVENTOR MAY INVITE ANY NUMBER OF FRIENDS to join him in making applications for foreign Patents, each bearing the expense in proportion, and sharing the profits equally.

We have direct Branch Agencies in all of the foreign countries of the world, and can transact all kinds of foreign Patent business with the utmost dispatch and to the entire satisfaction of our clients.

WHEN AND HOW TO APPLY FOR FOREIGN PATENTS.

MOST of the foreign Patent laws an inventor must apply for his foreign Patents before his invention is patented in this country. Should he permit his United States Patent to issue first it would then be too late to apply for Patents in most of the leading foreign countries. This provision of the law cannot be waived, and therefore, all American inventors who desire to obtain valid foreign Patents, should apply for them before their United States Patents issue.

Another feature of the Patent law of leading foreign countries is that it provides for the granting of the Patent to the first person to apply for it, whether such applicant is the inventor or not, or whether his application is filed with or without the consent of the inventor.

In view of the above conditions, we advise every inventor who desires to protect his invention abroad to file his foreign case immediately after he has applied for his U. S. Patent and before placing the invention on the market in this country. If this course is followed, valid foreign Patents can be obtained, and there will be no opportunity for unscrupulous persons to apply for foreign Patents in their own names and thereby rob the inventor of his foreign rights.

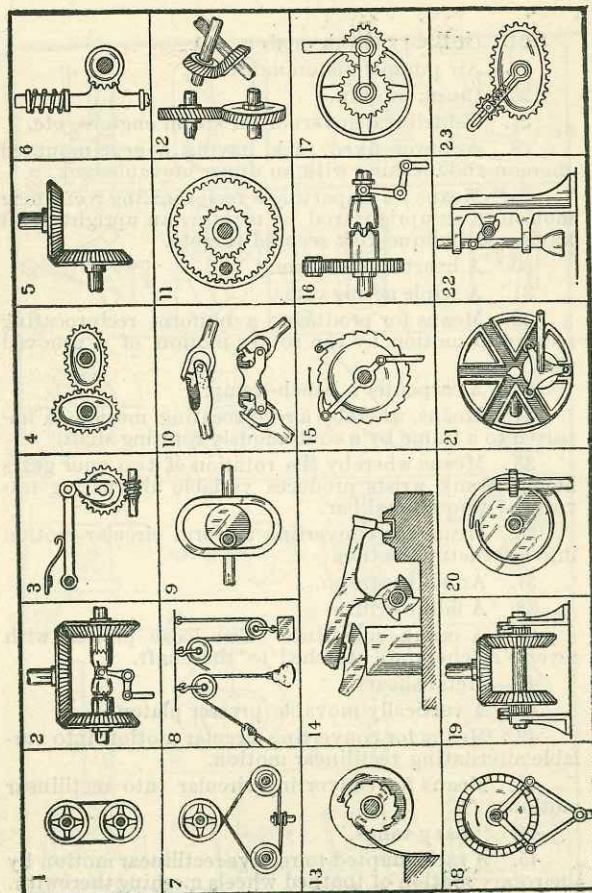
ABOUT THE SALE OF FOREIGN PATENTS.

When you are ready to apply for foreign Patents, send us a list of countries in which you want Patents and remit \$10 on account of each country. We will then send you the necessary papers, prepared in the languages of the different countries, with full instructions in English for signing. Our charges are reasonable and are furnished on application.

We are frequently asked: "Can foreign Patents be sold, and how?" We may truthfully reply that ANY PATENT WHICH IS SALABLE IN THIS COUNTRY CAN ALSO BE SOLD ABROAD, and as a general thing, the sale can be more easily and quickly negotiated. This is due to the fact that the population of Europe is far greater and more dense than that of this country.

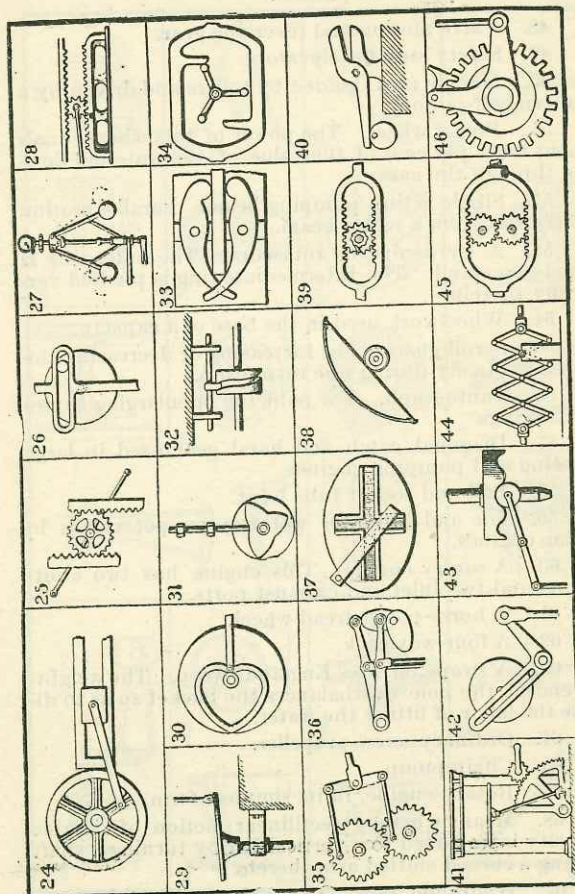
MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS.

1. Pulleys with a belt passing thereover.
2. The ordinary sliding clutch and pinions.
3. Means for imparting a jumping motion to a horizontal arm.
4. Elliptical spur-gear for securing variable speed.
5. Beveled gears.
6. Means for imparting an alternate rectilinear motion to a rack-rod by a continuously rotated mutilated gear.
7. Means for transmitting motion from one shaft to another, at right angles thereto.
8. Pulleys for lifting weights.
9. An eccentric upon a revolving shaft adapted to impart a reciprocating movement to a yoke strap.
10. Two forms of universal joints.
11. Differential gears.
12. Different kinds of gear for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another obliquely thereto.
13. Means for imparting a partial revolution to a ratchet-wheel at the completion of each revolution of the main wheel.
14. A tilt hammer.
15. Means whereby a reciprocating rectilinear motion of a vertical rod transmits an intermittent circular motion to a toothed wheel.
16. An ordinary sliding clutch and pinions.
17. Sun and planet motion.
18. Means whereby the reciprocating motion of a jointed rod produces an almost continuous rotary movement of the ratchet-face wheel.
19. Gearing for transmitting a continuous rotary motion to a vertical shaft from a horizontal shaft.
20. Means for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another at right angles thereto.
21. Multiple gearing.
22. A simple ore stamper or pulverizer.
23. Variable rotary motion produced by uniform rotary motion.



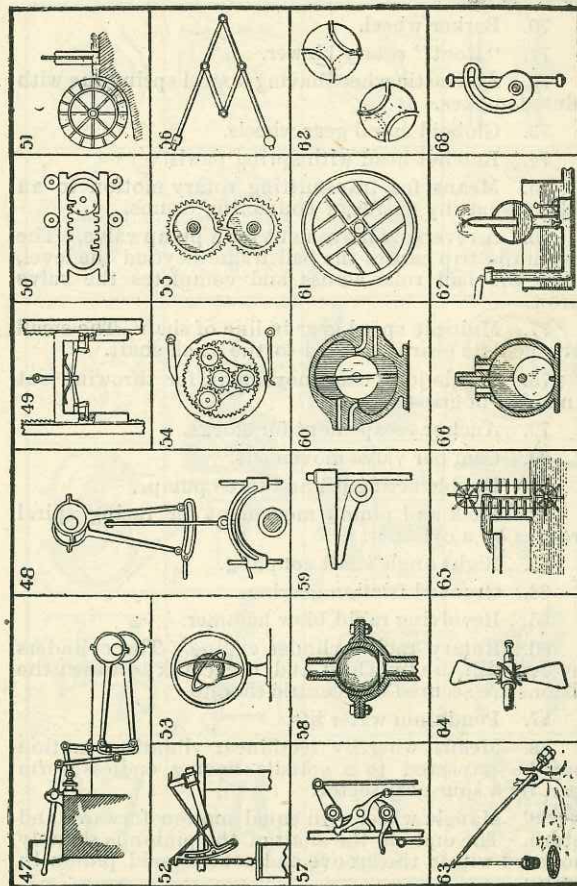
MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS.

24. Ordinary crank motion.
25. Air pump ; piston motion.
26. Crank motion.
27. Centrifugal governor for steam engines, etc.
28. A lower fixed rack having a gear mounted thereon and meshing with an upper movable rack.
29. Means for imparting a reciprocating rectilinear motion to an upright rod by rotating an upright shaft having an oblique disk secured thereto.
30. A heart-shaped cam.
31. A triple acting cam.
32. Means for producing a uniform reciprocating rectilinear motion by the rotary motion of a grooved cam.
33. A carpenter's bench-clamp.
34. Means whereby a reciprocating motion is imparted to a frame by a continuously rotating shaft.
35. Means whereby the rotation of two spur gears having crank wrists produces variable alternating traverse of a horizontal bar.
36. Means for converting uniform circular motion into alternating motion.
37. An ellipsograph.
38. A fiddle drill.
39. A crank substitute. Two loose pinions with reverse ratchets are attached to the shaft.
40. Metal shears.
41. A vertically movable presser platen.
42. Means for converting circular motion into variable alternating rectilinear motion.
43. Means for converting circular into rectilinear motion.
44. "Lazy tongs."
45. A rack adapted to receive rectilinear motion by the rotary motion of toothed wheels meshing therewith.
46. Means for converting reciprocating rectilinear motion into intermittent circular motion.
47. Link motion for locomotive



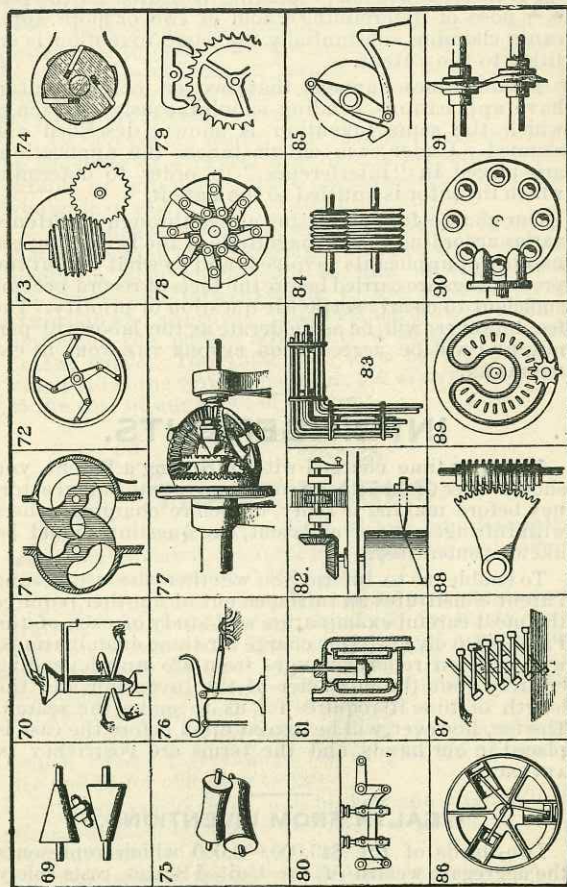
MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS.

48. Valve motion and reversing gear.
49. Safety stop for elevators.
50. Mangle rack, guided by rollers and driven by a lantern half-pinion.
51. Breast wheel. The power of this wheel equals about forty per cent of the value of the waterfall flowing through the gate.
52. Single acting pumping beam. Parallel motion is received from a sector beam.
53. A gyroscope or rotascope. The outer ring is fixed to a stand. The intermediate ring is pivoted vertically therein.
54. Wheelwork used in the base of a capstan.
55. Scroll gears. For increasing or decreasing the speed gradually during one revolution.
56. Pantograph. For reducing or enlarging copies of drawings.
57. Diagonal catch and hand gear used in large blowing and pumping engines.
58. Ball and socket tube joint.
59. Toe and lifter for working puppet valves in steam engines.
60. A rotary engine. This engine has two abutments and two inlet and exhaust ports.
61. A horse-power tread wheel.
62. A four-way cock.
63. A swape, or New England sweep. The weighted end of the pole overbalances the bucket so as to divide the labor of lifting the water.
64. Ordinary screw propeller.
65. Chain pump.
66. Rotary engine, in its simplest form.
67. Means whereby rectilinear motion of variable velocity is imparted to a vertical bar by turning a shaft having a curved slotted arm thereto.
68. Hydraulic ram. The "Montgolfier" idea for a fountain supplied by a water ram.
69. Friction gear.



MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS.

70. Barker wheel.
71. "Root" rotary blower.
72. An elastic wheel having a steel spring tire with jointed spokes.
73. Globoid spiral gear wheels.
74. Ratchet head with spring pawls.
75. Means for transmitting rotary motion to an oblique shaft by means of contacting drums.
76. A reversing movement for a pump valve. The piston rod trip carries the ball frame beyond the level, when the ball rolls across and completes the valve throw.
77. Multiple speed gear in line of shaft. The small intermediate gear is secured to the small shaft.
78. Toggle joint cam movement, for throwing out a number of grips at once.
79. Anchor escapement for clocks.
80. Cam bar valve movement.
81. Double acting lift and force pump.
82. Rack and pinion movement for racing spiral grooves on a cylinder.
83. Right angle shaft coupling.
84. Grooved friction gearing.
85. Revolving rapid blow hammer.
86. Rotary multi-cylinder engine. The cylinders revolve with the fly-wheel and the crank to which the pistons are secured is eccentric thereto.
87. Pendulum water lift.
88. Means whereby rectilinear vibrating motion may be imparted to a spindle having endless worm gear, by a spur-gear sector.
89. Mangle wheel with equal motion forward and return. The end of the shaft of the pinion is slidably mounted within the groove and retains said pinion in mesh.
90. Tin-tooth wheel and pinion.
91. Disk shears.



INTERFERENCES.

AN interference is a proceeding instituted for the purpose of determining whom of two or more applicants claiming substantially the same invention is entitled to the Patent.

It sometimes happens that two or more inventors have applications pending simultaneously, in each of which the same invention is shown, described and claimed. Under such circumstances the applications are placed in "interference," in order to determine which inventor is entitled to the Patent.

Our charge for conducting a case through interference varies according to the magnitude of the invention, the number of applicants involved, and to what extent the proceedings are carried before the facts of record become sufficient to clearly settle the question of priority. The fee, however, will be as moderate as the labor will permit, and will be agreed upon BEFORE THE WORK IS UNDERTAKEN.

INFRINGEMENTS.

If at any time charged with infringing a Patent, you should refer the matter to some competent Patent attorney before making a reply, or before charging others with infringement of a Patent, the question should be likewise submitted.

To enable us to inform you whether the use of one Patent constitutes an infringement of another requires the most careful examination and study of each of the Patents involved. Our charge for these examinations, with written reports, ranges from \$25 up, depending entirely upon the character of the invention and the length of time it requires for us to make the search. The fee, however, will be agreed upon before the case is placed in our hands, and the terms are POSITIVELY IN ADVANCE.

WEALTH FROM INVENTIONS.

Two-thirds of the \$43,000,000,000 which represents the aggregate wealth of the United States, rests solely upon the inventions, past and present, of this country. The invention of machinery has given mankind an accession of power beyond calculation.

CAVEATS.

WHENEVER an inventor has conceived a general idea of an invention or improvement, but requires time to perfect the device or complete its details, he should file a caveat to insure protection. The existence of a caveat is one of the evidences of priority of invention from year to year.

All caveats are secret. An inventor does not learn by the filing of a caveat whether his invention is patentable or not, nor does the caveat secure any exclusive rights of sale. Only a Patent can do that.

To prepare caveat papers, all that we need is a sketch, drawing or photograph, and description of the invention, with which remit \$5, and we will prepare the papers and forward them to the inventor for his execution and approval. The balance of the fee can be sent when the papers are returned to be filed in the Patent Office. The total cost of a caveat is \$25, of which \$10 is the Government fee, \$10 attorneys' fee and \$5 the cost of one sheet of drawing.

TRADE MARKS.

A trade mark may consist of any non-descriptive word, sign-symbol, picture, or autograph, and new to the purpose for which it is applied.

Any firm, person or corporation may obtain registration. Trade marks are registered for thirty years, and can be renewed. The registration of a trade mark is prima facie evidence of ownership. To apply, send description of the mark, state class of goods it is used on and how long used.

The whole cost for registering a trademark is \$45, which covers Government fee of \$25, \$15 attorneys' fee and \$5 for official drawings.

Trade marks need not be new and original in design, but must be new in the class of goods to which they are applied.

The right to use any trade mark is assignable, and the assignment must be recorded in the United States Patent Office within sixty days after its execution.

PENDING AND REJECTED CASES.

IF you have an application pending in the Patent Office and it has been rejected because your attorney has failed to obtain favorable consideration, write us and we will advise you how to proceed further. Because the case has been refused to one attorney is no reason why we may not succeed. We make a specialty of rejected cases and our fees are moderate for such services.

RENEWAL OF FORFEITED CASES.

If you have an allowed application on which you have failed to pay the final Government fee within the time allowed, we can have the application renewed, provided you apply within two years after date of the allowance of your Patent. The cost for renewal is \$15 for a new Government fee and \$10 for our services.

OPINIONS.

We are prepared to render legal opinions as to infringements, scope and validity of Patents, based upon exhaustive searches of the Patent Office Records. We also furnish expert opinions as to the mechanical construction, practicability and operativeness of new inventions, for corporations, manufacturers and others who may contemplate buying, manufacturing, or working new inventions.

South Hadley Falls, Mass., Jan. 2, 1902.
Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—I enclose the receipted slip of the notice which you sent with my Patent. Accept my thanks for the promptness with which you secured it.

Very truly yours,
James MacKenzie.

Martins Ferry, O., Feb. 15, 1900.
Fred G. Dieterich & Co.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs—I was very much pleased with your prompt work in getting this Patent allowed so soon after application.

Yours truly,
Frank McCarty.

MILLIONS IN PATENTS.

EVERY capitalist, merchant, business house and manufacturer is always on the lookout for some new invention which would supersede in utility that which is already upon the market. By so doing they cannot only secure a novelty which will enable them to avoid competition and monopolize the trade in that class, but to make sales more easy, hence **MAKING THEIR BUSINESS MORE PROFITABLE.**

If they can secure for their sole use and purposes any new electrical appliances, a railroad or engineering device, steam navigation improvement, agricultural implements, railroad supplies, household articles, novelties in hardware, puzzles, vehicles, toys, tools, designs, furniture, stable articles, or for use in surgery, medical appliances, office articles, inventions in the arts of amusements, they would only be too willing to pay inventors handsomely for patents for such inventions.

It is believed that there are over 100 Patents in the United States that yield over \$1,000,000 annually; 300 yield over \$500,000; 700 bring from \$250,000 to \$500,000; and 10,000 to 15,000 Patents which bring over \$100,000 annuities; and thousands upon thousands of Patents which yield yearly more profit to their fortunate possessors than could be saved in the life-time by a wage-earner.

To be sure, thousands of Patents have been granted whose merits have never been tested, and no doubt many Patents have caused their owners' disaster, as will be found to be the case in any business; but as a general thing, a large proportion of Patents granted are productive of handsome profits upon a very trifling financial outlay. Compare the cost of all the Patents issued up to date with the known worth of a prominent invention. Reckoning the average cost of a Patent to be \$60, the amount invested would be but \$42,000,000; whereas among the earliest of Patents issued by this government, the sewing machine, has yielded the owners and inventors more than \$100,000,000. These are facts which cannot be disputed.

ABOUT THE MODEL.

THE Patent Office no longer requires an inventor to furnish a model in order to apply for a patent. Instead, the rules require clear and well-executed drawings, showing exactly what the invention is and how it operates. These drawings are prepared by us.

To enable us to prepare the drawings, all that is necessary for an applicant to do is to send us a photograph, tin-type or pencil sketch of his invention.

In cases where the inventor has already made a model he had better send it to us by mail or express (CHARGES FULLY PREPAID), as it may be of assistance in the preparation of the papers. But we invariably advise inventors not to go to any trouble or expense in having a model made, as we can nearly always get along without one. Where we find that it is necessary to have a model we will call for one. It is not absolutely necessary that it be a working model, but it must clearly show every feature of the invention you claim as new.

EXTRA DRAWINGS.

During the preparation of an application for Patent we sometimes find it necessary to prepare more than one sheet of drawings to illustrate the invention in the manner required by the rules of the Patent Office. In such cases, the usual expense of filing an application is increased at the rate of \$5 for each additional sheet of drawings required.

Our experience teaches us it is money well spent to show every detail of an invention by large, clear, well executed drawings. By this means we facilitate examination in the Patent Office, and invariably secure the most satisfactory results in the shortest period of time.

PROFITS IN INVENTIONS.

On this subject, in an Official Report, one of the Chief Examiners of the Patent Office says: "A Patent, if it is worth anything, when properly managed, is worth and can easily be sold for from \$1,000 to \$50,000." These remarks only apply to Patents of ordinary or minor value. They do not include such as the telegraph, the planing machine, and the rubber Patents, which are worth millions each.

APPEALS.


WHERE the examiner refuses to allow an application and finally rejects the case, we report the fact to our client, and state if there is a probability of obtaining a favorable decision by appeal. Three appeals are allowed, namely, to the Examiners-in-Chief, to the Commissioner of Patents, to the Court of Appeals.

Because an application for Patent has been finally rejected by a primary examiner, it is not, for that reason alone, by any means to be considered as being without the merit of patentability; therefore, an appeal is, in many cases, the proper remedy.

Experience has shown that the examiners err in many cases, and that a properly conducted appeal from an adverse decision of a doubtful question has not only resulted in success in obtaining a Patent, but that when tested in the courts such Patents are more liberally construed by reason of the struggle of the applicant in the Office, and the consequent favorable decision.

COMING TO WASHINGTON.

Many inventors suppose, quite naturally, that if personally present in Washington, they can hasten or facilitate their cases or command other important facilities. **BUT THIS IS NOT SO.** The journey to Washington is usually a mere waste of time and money, as the case can always be attended to by mail in a prompt and satisfactory manner; but, notwithstanding this, some inventors prefer to come. A good attorney must be employed after the inventor reaches here. No one can possibly have facilities or influence superior to our own.

 When machinery is too heavy and complicated to enable the inventor to send us a satisfactory model and is so situated that he cannot furnish good drawings, we can come to his home or factory and prepare the application under his personal direction.

WILL IT PAY TO INVENT? As a rule every patentable improvement will more than repay the cost of taking out the Patent. The sale of a single machine, a single county right, or a single shop license, will more than pay the whole outlay for the Patent.

An die deutschen Erfinder!

Die officiellen Berichte des Patent-Amtes zeigen, daß ein großer Prozentsatz der erlaubten Patente zu Deutschen oder Deutsch-Amerikanern ausgestellt werden.

Zu denen, die es leichter finden, ihre Ideen oder Erfindungen in deutscher Sprache auszudrücken, sagen wir, daß sie getrost so thun können. da alle Mitglieder unserer Firma der deutschen Sprache mächtig sind.

Obgleich wir vorziehen, mit unsern Klienten in englischer Sprache zu correspondiren, so werden wir dennoch jederzeit, wenn es gewünscht wird, in der deutschen Sprache correspondiren.

Da die Patente ohne Unterschied bewilligt werden, ob der Erfinder ein Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten ist oder nicht, so ist es für den Erfinder nicht nöthig, erst Bürger dieses Landes zu werden, wenn er eine Applikation für ein Patent einreicht.

“Caveats” jedoch werden nur an Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten bewilligt.

Man vergesse nicht, daß es nicht nöthig ist, uns ein Modell der Erfindung zu schicken. Eine Skizze, oder Zeichnung, nebst einer Beschreibung der Maschine und der Arbeitskraft der verschiedenen Theile derselben, ist Alles was wir brauchen.

Man adressire alle Communicationen:

FRED G. DIETERICH & CO.,

Solicitors of Patents,

Washington, D. C.

READ WHAT OUR CLIENTS SAY.

Morgantown, W. Va., August 27, 1902.
Fred G. Dieterich & Co.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs—Yours of the 23d to hand, including Patent papers. Also under separate cover, I received The Inventor's Universal Educator. I note what you state referring to pages 80 to 86, and will say that the information is very valuable to those who are interested or connected with Patents. Please accept thanks for same.

Will have you attend to my business in the Patent line in the future, and will recommend you to others.

Yours very truly,

J. J. Brannagan.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 10, 1900.
Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—Your favor of the 5th at hand. I am pleased to have the Patent issued and I thank you for the prompt manner in which you have done your work.

I send you under a separate cover rough sketch for dryer with explanations written all over. Hoping you will understand it, and I have no reason to think otherwise, as from the rough sketch I sent you about the scaffolding, you made it complete in every particular.

Very truly yours,

Geo. Curley.

Kenton, O., Nov. 15, 1901
Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—I have your letters of the 9th and 15th insts. In regard to the Fire Alarm Repeater Mechanism case, a copy of the claims allowable which you enclosed, I must say the claims are indeed very novel, broad and sweeping, the broadest, best claims I have ever obtained in any Patent during my twenty-five years experience. You are to be congratulated; your ability in this direction has surely been well demonstrated. Many, many thanks to you for your special efforts in my behalf.

Sincerely yours,

L. G. Wooley.

READ WHAT OUR CLIENTS SAY.

Norfolk, Va. April 9, 1902.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—Please find enclosed our check for twenty-five dollars. We also enclose papers properly signed. Mr. Moore says that the specifications are the best and broadest with no mistakes that it has been his good luck to find so far.

Yours respectfully,
Jas. Barkley.

Kanawha Falls, W. Va., June 28, 1900.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—I am much pleased to be able to write you acknowledging the receipt of your letter advising me of the allowance of my Patent on the charging car. You are to be congratulated on your prompt work in regard to the matter.

Thanking you for your promptness and square dealing, I beg to remain,
Yours truly,
F. D. Allen.

Niagara, Ore., Jan. 8, 1902.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Sirs We send you by Post Office Money Order, the final fee to obtain Patent, which you will please send us as soon as possible

Thanking you for the promptness with which you have conducted our business and assuring you of future business, we are,
Yours truly,
Joost & George.

Canon City, Colo., Jan. 24, 1902.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—Enclosed I hand you draft for \$20.00, for final fee. I thank you for your excellent work in the matter, and be glad to recommend you to any one needing services of the kind.

Yours very truly,
R. P. Phelps.
408 Rudd Ave.

READ WHAT OUR CLIENTS SAY.

Williamsport, Pa., July 26, 1902.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs—Your letter of the 18th inst. received, and glad to hear that my claim has been granted and want to thank you for the part you took in it. I can never recommend you too high to my friends or whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Thanking you again for your many favors, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,
A. & F. Schaefer.

Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1902.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—Yours of July 10th, as appears on envelope without, is received. Postal enclosed received this day. For reply will say, that I want to thank you for your excellent work on the Door Alarm. This work was done in so short a time that it beats all past records in my business with the Patent Office.

Yours truly,
H. C. Atkinson.
2450 Hemlock Street.

Windsor, N. Y., May 15, 1902.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs—Patent of Rotary Engine, No. 700 007, also cut of Pump, came tonight on our 6:30 p. m. mail. How much will cost for the Canada protection on Engine.

I never can express to you my thanks in full for your splendid work, because I cannot find words to fill the bill, and you can be assured just as soon as I can collect enough money to pay for some more work. I will ask you to attend to it.

You can use my name for reference if you wish.

Yours very truly,
E. W. Barton.

READ WHAT OUR CLIENTS SAY.

Mt. Grove, Mo., Feb. 11, 1900.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs—I received my Patent papers all in fine shape and was very proud of the fine work which they presented. I here extend my thanks to you for your faithful and splendid work in my behalf.

Yours truly,

T. J. Mayberry.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 2, 1902.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen Your favor of the 30th inst. has been received, for which please accept thanks for your prompt and successful efforts in securing an allowance for my application for Letters Patent for an improved Coffee Pot. I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Jno. E. Bickel.

701 N. 6th Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1901.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs—Yours of the 2d inst. received, containing official notice of allowance of Patent.

I accept my thanks for your prompt service in the case, and rest assured that should I have any case in the future it will be intrusted to you.

Yours truly,

B. R. Butler.

Marietta, O., Feb. 13, 1900.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—Your valued favor, together with the Canada patent, is received and noted. I think you have been exceedingly swift in securing this one, for which you have our many thanks.

Yours respectfully,

Bell Cabinet Mnfg. Co.

READ WHAT OUR CLIENTS SAY.

Vancouver, B. C., April 22, 1902.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your favor enclosing Letters of Patent and thank you for your prompt and obliging services.

If matters should turn out satisfactorily and we have any further work in your line, you certainly will be remembered by

Yours truly,

G. A. Roedde.

Topeka, Kans., Oct. 15, 1900.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Gents—Received Patent papers, and am much pleased with your good work in securing so many claims on same.

We believe you people will do the right thing, and in case we should have any more work of this kind, will employ you to secure papers.

Respectfully yours,

G. W. Lankford.

Thomas, W. Va., Mar. 8, 1902.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen I received my Certificate of Patent and am more than pleased with your promptness in executing same and just as soon as I can get my work ready will be glad to place more work in your hands. Please accept thanks.

Yours very truly,

W. M. Gilpin.

New York, N. Y., June 10, 1902.

Fred G. Dieterich & Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen—Yours of the 5th inst. at hand. Receipt enclosed and signed. Anything that I may have or can send you in your line shall do so cheerfully. Thanks for past favors.

Yours respectfully,

52 West 151st Street.

J. P. Conway.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee to give honest advice from the start, and best service afterwards.

We do not agree to make preliminary examinations of Patent Office Records **FREE**.

To make such examination honestly and one of value to the inventor, takes both time and skill. **WE CANNOT AFFORD TO GIVE SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.**

Our minimum charge is invariably \$5.00 for this service, when we report a case not patentable. When we report a case patentable, we proceed to prepare the Official Specifications and Claims for the client, and submit them for his examination and approval, before calling for the Government or Attorneys' fees.

If you desire our opinion, based upon our experience, as to whether your invention or idea is new and probably patentable, we shall be pleased to render it **FREE OF CHARGE**.

FRED G. DIETERICH & CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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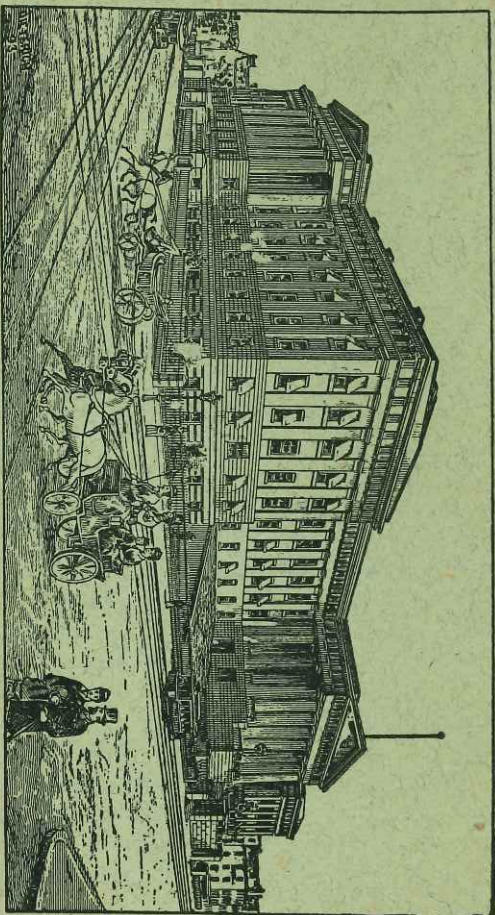
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